

FINANCIAL SCHEMES AND PROSPECTS

(Continued from February 1.)

The good old rule, "Quia non movere" can rarely be violated with impunity, and we are at present paying pretty handsomely for its violation. But two months since, if our exclusion of the Chinaman and our "fagots" to the free selector terrible us to boast of a "total abstinence" from protection, yet at least our Tariff betrayed no protectionist leanings. It is difficult to conceive what induced a Government new in office to hamper itself with such a difficulty. "Que diabolus alit! faire dans cette galere?" We can only take refuge in Mr. Tulliver's conclusion—that it's all a muddle. The new Tariff has proved a perfect apple of discord. In the Assembly, the strife of parties has resembled nothing so much as a game of chess between two unskillful players, where it seems that each party must lose the game if his opponent would only let him; where each declines to profit by his adversary's blunders, and is ready in his turn to sacrifice a valuable piece or a strong position for a worthless pawn or an abortive attack. And these blind hostilities, on strange ground, and between the most strangely assorted forces, have been carried on amidst a *few d'entree* of taunts, invectives, insults and insinuations unexampled in the warfare of civilised disputants.

Out of doors we have the earnest of an equally confused and noisy *mecée*. A petition, indeed, bearing many thousands of *bona fide* signatures in a land where it is not found that "reading and writing" according to Dogberry's theory "come by nature," may throw some genuine light on the existing state of public opinion; and a general election, in spite of the mixed influences which would affect its results, might do something towards deciding and developing the necessarily imperfect notions of the many on the rival systems of finance. But in populous and excitable Sydney, an appeal to the people in their "primary assemblies" (to borrow a catchword of democracy) can do little towards dispelling prejudice or promoting calm enquiry. The meeting of Monday turned out just what we had expected—a scene of confusion worse confounded, where all that was really done to any public purpose might as well have been transacted in dumb show. We do not doubt that a large majority of those present were free traders, and that the petition, signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, represented fairly the views not only of that majority, but of nine-tenths of the intelligence and education of Sydney. But there was some glimmering of meaning in the very Irish statement of the Protectionist Coryphæ—that it was "a hole and corner meeting, held in the very face of the people!" There was no rational discussion, or even fair *ex parte* statement of the case. Mr. Montefiore and Mr. Joseph might address a select audience in the balcony quietly and to the purpose, but talking to the multitude outside was quite another affair. Free traders as well as protectionists employed those *ad captandum* arguments which betray at once a pitiful subservience to the prejudices of the many, and a contempt for their understandings. Mr. B. James earned a hearing by a personal attack on Mr. Martin, utterly foreign to the question before the meeting, but likely to be popular in proportion to its injustice. How did it bear on the merits of free-trade, or on the necessity of a dissolution, that the Premier, half-a-dozen years since, "opposed the extension of the suffrage?" Such trap only damages those who utter it. Mr. Martin might well retort, that nothing but the corrupt mis-government introduced and maintained by manhood-suffrage, could have produced the financial embarrassment which his Ministry has been called on to remedy. If protectionism is to have no opponents but those who believe in government by numeration of noses, Mr. Martin will have all the sense of the country with him as well as a large proportion of the nonsense. Let the Free Trade Association look to it, that they be not shamed by their advocates—that the assertion of their principles be not coupled with displays of party virulence or democratic *bunkum*. Even Dr. Lang, though he exhibits a good deal of the strong common sense of his countrymen on questions which touch neither his purse nor his popularity, has too much of the demagogue in his composition not to have done his cause some damage on Monday. He began, no doubt, by disclaiming for himself and those with whom he acted, any wholesale designs against property; but the part of his speech meant to tell on the crowd was an enumeration of the wealthiest men in the colony, with hints as to the property of copious bleeding in such cases of plenitude: points in which it was impossible not to recognise the discoverer of the "Shoalhaven diggings." Such are not the views free trade embodies, nor the supporters it requires.

"Non satis auxilio, nec defensoria sis."

But, after all, popular meetings cannot be expected to be wiser than representative assemblies. No marvel, if out of doors, as in the House, sound propositions have been tagged with doubtful corollaries, good principles supported by bad arguments, and great questions degraded by all the littleness of misrepresentation and abuse. Dr. Lang in York-street was as like Dr. Lang in Macquarie-street as "a cat looking out of a window" is said to be like "a cat looking in"; and Messrs. Melville libelled their opponents quite in accordance with Parliamentary practice, if not with Parliamentary rule. As for the charges of selfish motives which were bandied to and fro, we have no visionary hopes of seeing a general forgetfulness of number one. We shall be quite content to witness the growth of that enlightened selfishness, which sees that the good of individuals and of classes will in the long run be best secured by legislating in a large and liberal spirit for the whole community, not for a specie.

We regret that any display of physical force should have thrown discredit on Monday's proceedings. It must have been deeply distressing to a well-regulated mind to witness the martyrdom of Mr. Raphael's hat, when its owner had come, like his angelic namesake, bent on instructive converse with man. Still more distressing must the sight have been, when the blind fury of the Melvilles refused to listen to persuasion speaking by the lips of Robertson—refused to recognise the "pietate gravem et mortis virum," and subside, like Virgil's model mob, into decorous silence. As for that climax of all "grief," the abrupt extrusion of the man of the people, their own once-loved "Lands," with his upper garments demolished (Rumour varies as to the fate of the *severalia*) and his whole appearance suggestive of discomfiture in a faction fight, imagination recalls horror-stricken from the dreadful picture. Yet perhaps even this deplorable catastrophe may not be without its wholesome moral—may suggest that those who go furthest to catch popularity may have the hardest task to keep it—that the man who

walks the mob becomes the slave of their moods, and that he who takes the wrong path systematically cannot deviate into the right with impunity.

The petition for the dissolution of the present Legislative Assembly which was the practical result of the York-street meeting, was, on the whole, well drawn, and could not have been longer postponed without endangering its objects. Yet it is curious to observe, that it is still abundantly possible for events to occur which would make a dissolution as unnecessary for the defense of our commercial freedom as on many other grounds it is undesirable. It is curious, too, that the very document which urges the calling of a fresh Parliament to deal with Mr. Martin's protective tariff, should at the same time remind us of the various blessings we owe to an Assembly specially convened to consider Mr. Robertson's Land Bill—a measure which they passed in such a state (apart from all questions as to its aims) it would require an *Olipus* to interpret and Briareus to carry it out! The precedent is not very encouraging.

For ourselves, we trust that the Council will yet have the firmness to use in this extreme case that extreme privilege which custom and English precedent would forbid their exercising in less ordinary circumstances. We trust they will amend the new tariff by expunging those items (and only those) on which the stamp of protection is clearly set. It will then be in the power of the Ministry to allay the public apprehensions by substituting unobjectionable imports, (such, for instance, as a penny stamp on cheques), for those which have alarmed the whole mercantile world, and at the same time escape the necessity of an appeal to the country. Our constituents have long enjoyed the benefits of free trade, without much caring to enquire why or how it is beneficial; and much time and teaching will be required ere they can reach "the height of this great argument." May the day be far distant when they will have to defend in practice, that commercial freedom which they are just beginning to comprehend in theory.

CIVIS.

THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1858.

[By CHARLES ST. JULIAN.]

CHAPTER IX.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCIL.—"THE PREVIOUS QUESTION," AND OTHER EXPEDIENTS TO SET ASIDE A MOTION; FURTHER AMENDMENTS AFTER REJECTION OF THE FIRST; MODES OF VOTING; MOTIONS LAPSED OR TAKEN UP BY OTHER COUNCILLORS.

111. When it is thought injudicious to meet a question by a direct negative, and yet desirable to get rid of it—or, as it is commonly called, to shelve it—it may be done by the Parliamentary expedient of moving "the previous question" by way of amendment. This is rather a complex mode of proceeding, often misunderstood by those not conversant with Parliamentary usages, yet very often resorted to. The only way of effectually explaining it will be by giving an example. Let us, then, suppose a council meeting, at which, besides the chairman, there are present councillors A, B, C, D, and E. Councillor A moves "that it is expedient to allow a salary to the auditors;" councillor B seconds this motion. This is the *question* before the council. Councillor C, not wishing to declare, by a negative vote, that the auditors ought *not* to have a salary, and yet desiring to get rid of the question, to shelve it, in fact, without any decision, either affirmative or negative, moves "the previous question." That is, in effect, "That a vote be now taken as to whether we will or will not pronounce a decision on the question before us." Councillor D seconds this amendment. The debate having concluded, the chairman will put the question somewhat in this way, "It has been moved and seconded 'That it is expedient to allow a salary to the auditors,' upon that proposition 'the previous question' has been moved, and is an amendment. I now proceed to put the amendment, and the mover of the original motion shall have replied. The mover of this second amendment has no reply, and when each member (who chooses to speak) has spoken, the question must be put. The same rule holds good as to a third amendment, if the second be negatived. And so on. When the amendments have been all negatived, and no other is moved, the original motion must be put, and decided upon without further debate.

119. No amendment upon any proposition can be moved after the question upon the original motion has been fully put from the chair. That is to say after councillors have voted in the affirmative, and the chairman has called for votes to the negative: even although the votes in the negative have not, in fact, been given. But an amendment may be moved after the votes in the affirmative have been taken, provided the mover addresses the chair before the chairman has put the negative side of the question. Every councillor, therefore, who is present when a question is about to be decided has an absolute right to be heard if he is desirous of moving an amendment. In one case, which has come to my knowledge, a councillor entered the chamber just as the question was about to be put, but before it had been so put. The chairman was in the act of stating that an amendment (which had been moved) must fall to the ground for want of a second. The councillor who had arrived late enquired as to the question. He was refused information. Having obtained it, however, from another councillor, he rose to second the amendment already proposed or to move a further amendment. But the chairman, without taking any notice of him, proceeded to put the original motion, and having declared it carried he abruptly quitted the chair, so that the member whose rights as a councillor had been thus violated should have no opportunity of giving notice of protest against the vote so passed. It need scarcely be said, was not only a breach of the chairman's duty to every member of his council, but a gross illegality.

120. The decision of the council may be taken by calling upon the councillors to say "aye" or "no" to each question, (in which case the chairman declares whether the ayes or the noes have it, and his declaration decides the question unless a division be called for.) In this case the members voting in the affirmative go to the right of the chairman, and those voting in the negative to the left. The names are taken down and read out by the clerk, and the majority is declared by the chairman. The better way, however, is to vote by show of hands, when there can be no mistake, and simply to have the votes recorded when required, by the clerk. A formal division, although necessary in a large assembly, is an absurdity in a council of, at most, nine members. As any member may call for a division, so in any case may require the votes to be recorded. In this case the members keep their places, and the clerk writes down and reads over the names of those for and against the motion. By this means, also, it becomes impossible to raise any question under the Parliamentary rule that a member on the victorious side who calls for a division, for the mere purpose of dividing, is counted with the minority. (1)

121. Every member who is present when a question is put must vote. He may leave the Council Chamber before it is so put, and may remain absent during a division, or record of the votes. It is highly improper, however, to evade the duty of voting on any (and every) question, unless there should be anything in it personally affecting a councillor, or any near connection of his. In any such case it would be just as improper for him to vote as in other cases to abstain from voting.

113. Those who are desirous of meeting the original motion by a direct negative should vote for "the previous question," in order that such original motion instead of with Parliamentary practice, if not with the rules of the house, may be put, and that they may vote for its rejection instead of merely shoving it.

114. A second Parliamentary expedient which may be resorted to for getting rid of a troublesome question, without expressly deciding upon it, is by adjourning the council while it is under consideration. The question then lapses. And an adjournment may be moved at any time, subject to such restrictions as the standing orders may impose. An adjournment may, therefore, be moved even after the preposition of "the previous question." But if the latter be carried then there can be no adjournment until the question on the original motion has been put to the vote: the carriage of "the previous question" being, as we have already seen (see 110) an order of the council there has a decision upon it by the council, i.e., that the question shall not be put.

According to Parliamentary usage, an amended motion embodying the views of the majority could be passed, without notice, after the rejection of the previous question. But it is doubtful whether the legal right to do this is now established, and in any case the rule above given is the simplest and safest.

There are generally some such restrictions to prevent the business of the council from being impeded by frequent motions for adjournments.

116. A third Parliamentary mode of putting a motion is by moving "that the first (or any other) order of the day be read." This, however, is so unusual to the working of a municipal council, and at the same time so unnecessary an expedient in such working, that I shall not further advert to it.

117. But there is yet another Parliamentary mode of shoving a question, and one which has often, although wrongly, been resorted to in municipal councils. This is to move its consideration (or further consideration) "on that day six months." In the first place, this is a motion which is only restored to in dealing with bills (proposed Acts of Parliament), and municipal councils have no such measures to deal with. In the second place, there is no real analogy of position. Parliament, unless under extraordinary circumstances, would not be in session six months after an adjournment of a second or third reading, and the proceedings of every session being kept distinct, this is a well understood settlement of the question. It is resolved to, instead of a direct negative, to avoid conflict with the previous order of the House that the bill be read a second or third time on such and such a day. There is, technically, no direct negative of this order by the resolution alluded to, but a more adjournment of the matter, although casting it over the session. But a municipal council is a perpetually existing body. It has no sessions, but holds its meetings from time to time as may be found convenient. To order a proposal to be considered "on that day six months" is simply to adjourn its consideration for that period. When the day to which it was so adjourned came, it would be as much the duty of the clerk to place it in the business paper of that day if it had only been adjourned for a week. And if this should not be an ordinary day of meeting, it would be the duty of the chairman to summon a meeting for the purpose, the postponement to that day being tantamount to an order of the council to that effect. It may be urged that, by general understanding, this mode of dealing with a question might be held to shelf it entirely. But to act upon any such understanding would be simply to act illegally. There can be no understanding—no interpretation—of a recorded resolution beyond what is borne out by the plain meaning of its words. And as the council may be differently constituted at the six months' end, this may be arrived at exactly the reverse of that contemplated by the mover of the postponement. The council having "perpetual succession" (clause 7)—being still "the council," although, perhaps, composed of different members—the fact that the "six months" would run into the next municipal year would make no difference.

118. When there has been a motion and an amendment, and the latter (not being "the previous question") has been negatived, a second amendment may be moved and debated, notwithstanding the mover of the original motion shall have replied. The mover of this second amendment has no reply, and when each member (who chooses to speak) has spoken, the question must be put. The same rule holds good as to a third amendment, if the second be negatived. And so on. When the amendments have been all negatived, and no other is moved, the original motion must be put, and decided upon without further debate.

119. No amendment upon any proposition can be moved after the question upon the original motion has been fully put from the chair. That is to say after councillors have voted in the affirmative, and the chairman has called for votes to the negative: even although any irregularity was detected, the collector was immediately dismissed, and the sheet in such instance, although confirmed in its original signatures, was cancelled, and these sheets are now in our possession containing together nearly one thousand signatures.

That the majority of signatures have their address attached, and any honorable member by looking through the list can recognise the names of the entire trading community, and can ascertain the names of nearly the whole of the householders of Sydney and its suburbs.

We feel convinced that a more genuine petition has never been presented to the Legislature, and we regret to hear that an honorable member speaking of the action of children, or containing signatures purchased by the collector.

It is a common error to suppose that if you can put up a petition which has been signed by thousands of people, and the signatures are not all in the same handwriting, the collector is at once absolved, and the sheet is fit for immediate adoption.

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VALENTINES

Should the Post Office employes ever put forth a petition for a redress of grievances, St. Valentine's Day will bear a "heavy part" in the burden of the song. It is bad enough that in the year their labours should be increased five-fold; worse, that they should be without any public or private benefit. The sordid may well be put out of sorts at finding his labours indefinitely prolonged by a series of scrawls on coloured and filigree paper which, on the very face of them, appear designed for no useful purpose. The walking postman may well be at the galling weight of a bag of miseries, in strains which we would not, if we could, forget. Yet, there was something genuine, though quaintly rustic, in some of those customs which the reader may find recorded in "Hone's Every Day Book;" in the old practice, for instance, of those country lasses, who would draw up at cock-crow against the cottage wall under the window of some village belle, each hoping for the happy chance of catching her first glance when she looked forth. They could not have explained (what Schiller, in the "Wallenstein," sets forth so beautifully) why love should be superstitious, but their hearts were in their simple superstition, nevertheless; and the most poetical Stephen can say no more, when he has wandered a long midnight hour, watching for a shooting star that he may utter Chloe's name during its auspicious flight. This heartiness has now disappeared from the observance of Valentine's Day, even in England, excepting perhaps some remote rural nooks, far beyond earshot of the steam whistle. And, if obsolete in the old country, how much more so here, where the observance itself was never more than a sickly exotic? As far as the celebration had ever any honest vitality, we trust the spirit will survive the form; but it is full time that the form should disappear when no longer animated by the spirit. The only good thing about St. Valentine's Day, in 1864 is, that it falls on a Sunday. This has probably caused some relief to postmen, some abatement or division of the mass of ornamented trash generally circulated at this season. In good truth, there are few things more odious than the mass of modern valentines. We had intended to copy a few shop-window specimens, and nail them up in *terrors*; but we were soon driven to abandon the sickening task of selection. They were so gross in their absurdity—so dull in their vulgarity, that we felt we had no right to inflict them on our readers. They have only to imagine the coarsest forms made startlingly prominent, the brightest colours mingled in painful discord. As for the "verses," we doubt if any man of taste could read through fifty sets and live. Those we saw were duller, dumber, and more vulgar than even the hack mottoes in English crackers and cakewalks—which is saying a great deal. Warren used to "keep a poet" for the glorification of his blacking; Moses and Son pay £300 a year to a similar functionary: Why shouldn't some enterprising stationers do the handsome thing by St. Valentine, and fee a poetaster to turn out some endurable novelties in the way of chaff, courtship, or compliment? We can recommend a "party" who would do the job neatly at a penny a line. But, after all, it would be wasted labour. The thing is morally dead, and it will be a happy day when it is fairly buried out of sight. We want a Caliph Omar to deal comprehensively with valentines.

It was made any exception to the general sentence of incrimination, we would take old Bob's hint, and allow the "young uns" their decorated paper and emblematic pictures to beautify their first attempt at amateur or facetious writing. To the happy and comparatively guileless creatures in short frocks and round jackets, a valentine, if a joke, is a good joke; if earnest, is written or received with the same simple faith that canonizes Jack the Giant-killer, and makes the Arabian Nights a reality. We can yet remember how many dreams of rosy cheeks and laughing eyes—how many longings after a warmer style and an easier flow of rhyme, went to the composition of a schoolboy's valentine. And we can well believe that many a ballroom beauty, even when smiling in the pride of conquest with an admirer at her feet, has remembered with a half-sigh the conclusion of Praed's pretty song.

"Now I've you, Love, now I've you, Love,
To kneel me before me there;
But you know you're not so true, Love,
As childhood's lovers were."

REAL PROPERTY ACT.

(CONTINUED FROM THE PREVIOUS NUMBER)

NUMBER of the number of applications with amounts of fees, &c., for the "Real Property Act" from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

January.—Number of applications, 8; number of properties included, 8; acreage: town and suburban, 21a 36p; country, 140a 0s 24p; value, £3073; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

February.—Number of applications, 19; number of properties included, 19; acreage: town and suburban, 40a 0s 32p; country, 440a 0s 24p; value, £54 42s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

March.—Number of applications, 32; number of properties included, 32; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 207a 1s 18p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

April.—Number of applications, 24; number of properties included, 24; acreage: town and suburban, 47a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

May.—Number of applications, 20; number of properties included, 20; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

June.—Number of applications, 22; number of properties included, 22; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

July.—Number of applications, 26; number of properties included, 26; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 210a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

August.—Number of applications, 23; number of properties included, 23; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

September.—Number of applications, 22; number of properties included, 22; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

October.—Number of applications, 39; number of properties included, 40; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 315a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

November.—Number of applications, 22; number of properties included, 22; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

December.—Number of applications, 24; number of properties included, 24; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

January.—Number of applications, 26; number of properties included, 26; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

February.—Number of applications, 24; number of properties included, 24; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

March.—Number of applications, 22; number of properties included, 22; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

April.—Number of applications, 23; number of properties included, 23; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

May.—Number of applications, 22; number of properties included, 22; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

June.—Number of applications, 23; number of properties included, 23; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

July.—Number of applications, 22; number of properties included, 22; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

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December.—Number of applications, 24; number of properties included, 24; acreage: town and suburban, 10a 0s 24p; country, 165a 0s 24p; value, £19 10s; fees: assurance, 25s 6d; commissioners, 25s 10s; certificates and other dealings, 25s 6d; total, £19 1s 10d.

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DENMARK HOUSE. DENMARK HOUSE.
DENMARK HOUSE, 514, George-street, Sydney, directly opposite the Central Police Court.

MONSTER SALE OF DRAPERY.

MONSTER SALE OF DRAPERY.

£15,000 worth.

Grand Exposition of Drapery. Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Hosiery, Men's Mercury, Clothing, and Fancy Goods.

Grand Exposition of Choice, New, Cheap, and Valuable Stock, purchased for cash at auction by WALTER HANCOCK.

Proprietor of the famous DENMARK HOUSE.

Among which may be mentioned many great and wonderful bargains purchased at the sale of Mr. Sabby's stock, late draper at the Haymarket, Sydney.

WALTER HANCOCK would call the particular attention of Country Storekeepers, Country Dealers Small Shopkeepers, Squatters, Farmers, Heads of Families, and others.

Those happy ones who are about to marry, and hope that they will call at DENMARK HOUSE, and just for themselves, by inspecting the tremendous show of Goods daily offered, and at very low prices they are marked will prove beyond a doubt that at DENMARK HOUSE

is to be found the largest stock open for inspection the greatest variety of choice in Sydney, and the greatest sterling bargains ever offered in Australia.

WALTER HANCOCK would remind the Sydney public and the patrons of DENMARK HOUSE that all goods advertised at his establishment are bona fide and no deception.

For the convenience of the customers, there are two large skylights, plenty of light—plenty of light, at WALTER HANCOCK'S, Denman House.

The following are a few of the many bargains offered during the present great and MONSTER SALE.

Shawls—1000 winter shawls, all wool, 7s 6d, worth 18s 6d, at DENMARK HOUSE.

Wine-shawls—8000 yards stout winey tweeds, 6d a yard, worth 10d, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Blankets—300 pairs blankets (soiled), 6s pair worth 9d, at DENMARK HOUSE.

Counters—Counters—500 white counterpanes, 3s 1d, worth 6s 9d, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Satin Blankets—370 pairs stout blankets, 9d pair, worth 6s 6d, at HANCOCK'S.

Tweed—Tweeds—2000 yards tweed, trousers, 9s 9d, worth 2s 11d, at DENMARK HOUSE.

Colonial Tweeds, Colonial Tweeds—1840 yards, 2s 1d yard, worth 6s 6d, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Norwich Linen, for dresses—1750 yards striped and checks, 6d yard, worth 1s, at HANCOCK'S.

Satin Blankets—Satin Blankets—270 pairs stout blankets, 9d pair, worth 6s 6d, at HANCOCK'S.

Dimity, White Dimity—700 yards 36-inch white dimity, 7d, worth 1s, at DENMARK HOUSE.

Huckaback, Huckaback—900 yards Men's huckaback, 6d yard, worth 10d, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Chees Flannel, Chees Flannel—1000 yards of good flannel, 8d, worth 1s, at DENMARK HOUSE.

Hoyle's Prints, Hoyle's Prints—20,000 yards, all wide widths, first colours, 6d, worth 10d.

Black Shawls, Embroidered Shawls—500 yards black shawls, 6s 6d each, worth 18s 6d, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Children's Mantles, Children's Paletots—10,000, all new, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, cheap, DENMARK HOUSE.

Stock Welsh Flannel—500 yards, all wool flannel, 12d, worth 18s, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Mohair Trouser—800 pairs stout mohair trousers, 9d pair, worth 9d, at DENMARK HOUSE.

Leamington Gords—500 pairs cord trousers, 5s 6d, worth 9d, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Boys' Tweed Trouser—1000 pairs boys' stout tweeds, 3s 6d pair, worth 7s 6d, DENMARK HOUSE.

Romants, Romants—All sorts of Romants, great bargains in Romants, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Wincey Shirts, Wincey Shirts—2000 stout winter shirts, 3 yards wide, 9s 11d, worth 6s 6d, WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Gala Plaids, Gala Plaids—1800 yards 5 & 6 plaid, 9s 6d yard, worth 18s, at HANCOCK'S.

Plaid Rep Skirring—Stout striped wincey skirring, 900 yards, 18d, worth 2s 10d, DENMARK HOUSE.

Black Alpacas—Black Alpacas—700 yards alpaca, 9s 6d, worth 1s, 10s 6d, worth 10d.

Stout Mosekin—1800 yards stout mosekin 1s 1d yard, worth 9s, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Printed Rep. Printed Reps—14,000 yards, all new patterns, 6s, worth 10d, DENMARK HOUSE.

Bath Rugs, Bath Rugs—3000 tapestry bath rugs, 1s 6d, worth 18s, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Carpets, Carpets—1300 yards stout carpet, 4s 6d, worth 12d, worth 18s, at WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Ladies' Hats, Children's Hoods, Children's Caps—Crinolines cheap, stays, hoods, and robes cheap, HANCOCK'S.

Ladies' Hats, Children's Hats—5000 fashionable hats, 6s each, cheap at 2s 6d, DENMARK HOUSE.

Thousands of other Bargains at DENMARK HOUSE, 514, George-street.

WALTER HANCOCK, proprietor.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF DRAPERY, &c., &c.

Considerable parcels of general drapery are now supplied to the public, presenting a favourable occasion for families purchasing the following:

Damask Tablecloths, of all sizes

Dinner and dessert napkins

Irish linens, lawns, and diapers

Pure English damasks, glasscloths

Huckaback, huckaback

Velvet, silk table covers

Damask and embossed covers

3s 4d and 6s 6d wools

Cricketing and colonel flannels

Wool and cotton flannels

Bath, wash, and cotton blankets

Hijabs, Hinghats, and Turkish towels

Croydon, Wigan, and swelled sheetings

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT'S yards, mattings, &c.

Carpets, wide, 8d, &c.

Yard and half wide oilcloth table covers, one shilling per yard

Fine furnishing drapery, 7d per yard

Silk embroidered curtains, 6s, 1d.

Wide mosquito nets, 10d.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT'S, 357, George-street, Sydney.

THIS WEEK, the following GOODS have been further REDUCED:

Fancy Mohairs, reduced from 6d to 2d

Mohair Linen, reduced from 9d to 3d

Rich Fancy Mohairs, reduced from 12d to 6d

Fancy Mohair Linen, reduced from 15d to 10d

Mohair Drapery, with border, reduced from 6s 6d to 10s 6d

Ditto, ditto, reduced from 6s 6d to 1s 6d

French Printed Muslins, reduced from 9d to 3d

Ditto ditto, ditto, reduced from 12d to 6d

Fancy Linen Parachutes, reduced from 1s 6d to 8s 11d

Mohair Linen, reduced from 1s 6d to 7s 11d

Coloured Alpacas, reduced from 10s to 5d

Fast-coloured Prints, reduced from 9d to 6d

Black Glass Silks, reduced from 3s 6d to 1s 6d

Very rich drapery, reduced from 3s 11d to 1s 6d

Ditto ditto, ditto, reduced from 3s 11d to 1s 6d

Ditto ditto, ditto, reduced from 3s 11d to 1s 6d

Ditto ditto, ditto, reduced from 3s 11d to 1s 6d

Mohair Muslins, reduced from 9d to 6d

Mohair Muslins, reduced from 9d to 6d

Gentlemen's white shirks, reduced to 3s 6d

Ditto ditto ditto, ditto to 6d

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN ONE OR THREE LOTS, to SUIT PURCHASERS.

THIS DAY! THIS DAY!

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGOR.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

CHOICE CITY PROPERTY.

Magnificent corner block, at the corner of BATHURST and CASTLEREAGH STREETS, including the former residence of Mr. George, Esq., and the Butcher's Shop and Weatherboard Cottage at the junction of the two streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

All that valuable corner block of LAND, having a frontage of about 117 FEET to the NORTH SIDE of BATHURST-STREET, and about 35 FEET to the WEST SIDE of CASTLEREAGH-STREET, including the former residence of Mr. George, Esq., and the Butcher's Shop and Weatherboard Cottage at the junction of the two streets.

By order of the proprietors.

Also CHOICE BUILDINGS in Macleay, Kellet, and Upper William streets.

A STONE-BUILT VILLA, occupied by E. BUTLER, Esq., and other premises.

ALSO CHOICE BUILDINGS in Macleay, Kellet, and Upper William streets.

The following property is for sale.

All that valuable corner block of LAND, having a frontage of about 65 feet, being lots 2, 3, and 4, per plan of the property formerly belonging to Mr. Charles Smith, on a portion of which is erected a 2-class FAMILY RESIDENCE, 2½ stories high, with a brick front, and containing a large kitchen, a parlour, dining-room, and several allottments of land, including a portion of the timber yard of Mr. Baker, in Pitt-street, a few feet from the Rooms, Pitt-street, at the corner of George-street.

BUXHORN VILLA, WAVERLEY.—A commanding stone-built residence on the South Head Road, Hough's Hill.

Positive sale, by order of Mr. C. E. S. Macdonald, in consequence of his departure from the city.

The following property is for sale.

BUXHORN VILLA, WAVERLEY.

A substantial stone-built Family Residence, beautifully situated on the South Head Road, opposite Hough's Hill.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. C. E. S. Macdonald, in consequence of her departure from the city, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

BUXHORN VILLA, WAVERLEY, principally of stone, containing verandahs back and front, 6 rooms, kitchen, 2 servants' rooms, pantry, safe, etc.; large yard and small paddock at the rear, with stable, coach-house, etc.

It is in a fair condition, laid out as a garden, and is about 60 feet to the South Head Road, with a depth of about 248 feet.

The villa is prettily situated, suburban position, is a convenient and favorite locality. The site is well situated and commands an extensive view of the city.

The premises are remarkably well finished and fitted with every convenience for a family.

The land is held on a lease, having about 92 years to run, and a rent of £100 per annum.

CARDS to view may be obtained at the Rooms.

IMPORTANT AND POSITIVE SALE.

TOWN OF ROCKHAMPTON.

THE ALMA HOTEL,

At the corner of Denham and Alma streets.

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES.

A VICTORIAN DWELLING-HOUSE.

VICTORIAN BUILDING SITES.

Grazing land, situated in the most central position in the TOWN OF ROCKHAMPTON.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. James Dickson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

The following choice property in BATHURST-STREET, is for sale.

LOT 1.—An allotment having 13 feet frontage to BATHURST-street, with a depth of 71 feet extending to a lane at the rear on which is a brick-built house containing 4 rooms.

LOT 3.—3 and 2½ allotments of land, each having 19½ feet frontage to BATHURST-street, with a depth of 27 feet, being the rear portion of a timber yard occupied by Mr. Baker.

This property is only a few yards from the west side of George-street, and immediately opposite the Cathedral, about the most valuable position for business in the city, and special attention is directed to the sale, which will be private.

Plan to view at the Rooms.

TERMS, liberal.

LITERARY PLANS of subdivision can be obtained on application, and as the allotments are regular, purchasers can, without difficulty, identify each lot.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 16th February, 10 a.m.

The above certain accounts connected with the Estate.

MURKIN'S MIDGEON DISTRICT.

That magnificent pastoral property, called URGANGALINE.

Situated in the MURKIN'S MIDGEON DISTRICT, about 55 miles from WAGGA WAGGA, and about 80 from Bega.

Containing an immense area of richly grazed and well-watered country, being that portion of the famous BROOKONG.

URGANGALINE is prettily situated, and is nearly surrounded with a fence faced verandah.

The house is a substantial stone-built residence, containing five rooms, and is well worth the attention of timber merchants, and others engaged in supplying the metropolis. It consists of the following lots:

LOT 1.—A wooden cottage of two rooms, now let for 10s. per week.

About one quarter of an acre is still unoccupied fronting the street.

The valuable property must be positively sold on the above to clear account. The site is about the most central in the town, being the corner of two of the best thoroughfares, close to the Government offices, the banks, stores, &c.

Plan to view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

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MURKIN'S MIDGEON DISTRICT.

That magnificent pastoral property, called URGANGALINE.

Situated in the MURKIN'S MIDGEON DISTRICT, about 55 miles from WAGGA WAGGA, and about 80 from Bega.

Containing an immense area of richly grazed and well-watered country, being that portion of the famous BROOKONG.

URGANGALINE is prettily situated, and is nearly surrounded with a fence faced verandah.

The house is a substantial stone-built residence, containing five rooms, and is well worth the attention of timber merchants, and others engaged in supplying the metropolis. It consists of the following lots:

